

AMERICAN PORK IN AUSTRIA.

REASONS WHY THE PROHIBITION SHOULD BE REMOVED.

A DUTY CAN BE IMPOSED ON HER BEET SUGAR.

IN THIS COUNTRY—HOW A GREAT IN-

DUSTRY WOULD BE IMPROVED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Sept. 4.—There is an impression that the

action of Germany in regard to American pork and

other products will be followed within a reasonable

time by Austria-Hungary, as well as by France.

The same advantage position that it does with

respect to Austria-Hungary, the United States occupies

the same advantage position that it does with

respect to Germany. Within the past two or three

years there has been an enormous increase in the

importation of beet sugar from the former country.

In the year ended June 30, 1880, the total imports

from Austria-Hungary amounted to \$7,042,207, of

which only \$241,097, or a little more than 3 per cent,

was credited to beet sugar. In the year ended June

30, 1890, the total imports were \$9,301,575, and

beet sugar \$1,577,844, or nearly 17 per cent. In the

calendar year 1890 Austria sent beet sugar to the

United States to the amount of 3,585,812 pounds,

and in the last three months of that year, despite

the known fact that beet sugar was to be admitted

into the United States duty free after April 1,

1892, the exports from Austria amounted to \$1,751,

429, or \$174,135 more than for the twelve months

ended June 30, 1890. Moreover, the importations of

beet sugar for the last three months of 1890 were

nearly double in value the total exports from the

United States to Austria in the year ended June 30,

1890, which amounted to only \$945,703—considerably

less than the amount of the exports from this country

to Costa Rica, or Guatemala, or Nicaragua, or Peru,

less than one-fourth the amount of the exports to

Venezuela, and only \$19,000 more than the total

exports from the United States to San Domingo.

A dozen years ago American pork, bacon and

lard found their way into the Austrian market. In

the year ended June 30, 1879, the exports of bacon,

hams and salted pork from the United States to Austria-

Hungary amounted to \$75,926 pounds, and of lard

1,022,300 pounds. In 1880, the exports of American

pork, bacon or hams and only 970 pounds of lard were

exported to that country. In 1890 the exports in-

creased over those of the preceding year, and then

came the decree of prohibition which is still in force.

In 1880 the figures were: Bacon and hams, 709,985

pounds; salted pork, 10,000 pounds; lard, 1,365,071

pounds. In 1890 not a pound of bacon, hams or pork

was exported to Austria, and the exports of American

hog products to the United States have been obtained

amounted to only 4,000 pounds.

The prohibition against the Austria-Hungarian

hog products has been in force for ten years ago.

More than seven-tenths of the exports to that market

from the United States last year consisted of oils, as

follows: Petroleum and lubricating oils, \$223,000; cot-

tonseed oil, \$121,000. The balance consisted chiefly

of resin, \$107,000; spirits of turpentine, \$19,000; raw

cotton, \$15,000, and leather, \$4,000.

A report recently received from Consul-General

Goldschmidt, of Vienna, which will soon be published

by the State Department, shows that the production of

beet sugar in Austria-Hungary is steadily and rapidly

increasing, and that the loss of the American market

would be a serious blow to that country. Germany was

THE BENEFIT TO THE FARMERS.

CORN AND SWINE PRODUCERS DERIVE ADVANTAGE FROM REPUBLICAN DIPLOMACY.

Washington, Sept. 4.—(Special.)—It does not pay to

raise corn in Iowa, a leading Governor and Candidate

for the Presidency has declared. "The McKinley tariff does

not to the extent of one dime; on the contrary, it does

to the heavy burden they are compelled to bear," about

free-trade demagogues from every stump in Ohio and

Iowa. Iowa stands at the head of the swine-producing

States, Illinois comes second, Ohio third, Missouri

fourth, Indiana fifth, Kansas sixth, Nebraska seventh

and Wisconsin eighth. These States produce more than

one-half of the total number of swine in the United

States. With the markets of Germany, Austria, France

and Italy closed against the American producer, the

United States is left with the year ended June 30, 1890,

less than 688,379,824 pounds of bacon, hams and

salted pork. In the year ended June 30, 1891, the total

was 680,403,894 pounds. It is estimated that the re-

turning of the German market alone will add at least

25 per cent to the amount and value of the annual

exportation of these products. It is also a fact that

the "McKinley Tariff Law" has been a powerful lever in

the hands of the Administration to open the way to this

result. With a larger demand for the American prod-

ucts will come better prices. Some carmen and stock

holders have estimated that the increase will

amount to 1 cent a pound. On the basis of last year's

exports that would amount to nearly \$7,000,000, but

the total exports of this year will greatly exceed those

of last year, even if France and Austria-Hungary shall

fail to imitate the example of Germany, a contingency

which is regarded as extremely improbable.

Nearly one-half the corn raised in Iowa is fed to

cattle and swine for meat-producing purposes, and the

export prices for beef, pork, bacon and lard have ad-

vanced, as well as the price of the cereal itself. And

Boles exclaims: "It does not pay to raise corn in Iowa."

The same fact as to the proportion

of the corn crop used for meat-producing purposes

is as true of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and every

other Western and Northwestern State as it is of Iowa,

and yet, with one accord, the Free-Trade and Farmer's

Alliance orators declare that the "McKinley tariff law"

is a delusion and a snare, as far as the American

farmer is concerned.

Probably the American farmer who sells \$7,000,000

to \$10,000,000 added to the value of a single item of

agricultural production in one year, by the opening of

the markets of a single country, which have been closed

for more than eight years, will be able to form an op-

inion of his own in regard to the value of the legislation

by virtue of which such a result has been obtained.

The American farmer who contributes 5,000 bushels

of corn to the grand total of 240,000,000 bushels

of corn or more raised in the United States, who raises

half as much corn as an Ohio farmer, who raises

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THE COUNTRY'S CIRCULATION.

STATISTICS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM 1860.

A PAMPHLET GIVING A STATEMENT FOR EACH YEAR—INTEREST BEARING NOTES.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury

has prepared a pamphlet in regard to the volume of

money in circulation in which he says:

"In response to many inquiries from different sec-

tions of the country as to the amount of the various

kinds of money in circulation in the United States at

the present time and in former years, tables showing

the facts for each year since 1860 have been prepared

and are published for the information of the people of the United States. These

tables have been compiled from records of the Depart-

ment which were made on or about the dates specified.

They include everything properly belonging to a state-

ment relative to circulation, except minor items, which

are not stated, because it is difficult to estimate ac-

curately the amount of money in circulation, and with

carefully published from year to year, and an esti-

mate has been added of the amount of specie in cir-

culation on the Pacific Coast during the period of sus-

pension of specie payments (1862 to 1878 inclusive).

It will be observed that no attempt has been made in

the table for 1890 to estimate the quantity of the

non-interest bearing currency, consisting of postage stamps,

tickets, due bills, etc., which served as small change

during the period subsequent to the disappearance of

the currency and prior to the issue of the postal

currency, July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863. Also, that

the one and two year notes of 1863, and compound

interest notes, supplied by many persons to have

been in circulation, are not included in any of the

tables.

"The small quantities of these classes of interest-

bearing obligations, which were in circulation in 1860,

for a few months when first issued, had been absorbed

as investment securities and withdrawn from cir-

culation by July 1, 1865, which is the date commonly

selected for comparison with the present time as to

money in circulation. The seventy-three notes are also

excluded from the tables. They were not used as

money nor paid out as such by the Treasury, but were

invested as a loan and issued by the Government to

investors in exchange for legal-tender notes, being sold

at par and secured interest on any odd lots. A

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Mantels, Tiles, Open Fireplaces,

Household Art Goods.



Wm. H. JACKSON & CO.

UNION SQUARE (NORTH), cor. Broadway.

Only concern in our line having its own foundry.

Built by the maker. Established over 60 years.

No old stock. Everything made satisfactory.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

PASSENGER RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The Western roads have accom-

plished all they have been contending for in the matter

of passenger rates from Central Traffic Association

points to the Pacific Coast. For two years the rates

from Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis to Cal-

ifornia have been the same as the rate from Chicago,

because the Monon has insisted upon putting those

cities upon an equal footing with Chicago on all busi-

ness destined to the Pacific Coast. This enabled New

York and other Eastern points to use Cincinnati rates

for basing purposes, and it is claimed that the discrim-

ination has caused the lines running westward. The

Chicago to New York line through the West, the

whole controversy has been settled by the adoption of

the following rates:

Resolved, That, beginning October 1, 1891, rates,

both first and second class, from Cincinnati, Louisville

and Indianapolis, and territory adjacent thereto, to

Pacific Coast points, shall be the same as the rate from

Chicago, the rate of the Chicago and North Western

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FAILURE FOLLOWS SUICIDE.

EDWARD LINN'S FIRM ASSIGNS.

HIS SPECULATIONS SAID NOT TO INVOLVE THE

ESTATES OF HIS BUSINESS PREDECESSORS.

The death by suicide in Jersey City last Tuesday

of Edward Linn, of the stock exchange firm of F. B.

Wallace & Co., at No. 55 Broadway, has led to the

suspension of the concern. The notice of an assign-

ment was sent to the Stock Exchange yesterday, but

it caused little surprise except to those persons who

depended upon the statements made on Thursday by

Morris H. Smith, the surviving partner, that the

financial losses of Linn would not involve the firm.

It is now known that the speculations of the

dead man may have affected the estate of F. B.

Wallace, founder of the house and possibly that of

J. Frank Phillips, a former partner who died several